



**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE (BHR)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

Indonesia – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #2, Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 – Revised

September 14, 2001

BACKGROUND

For many decades, Indonesia has experienced political conflict and ethnic violence in several regions of the country. Since 1999, serious conflict and population displacement have occurred in the Moluccas, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Aceh, Timor, and Irian Jaya, exacerbated by Indonesia's political and economic crises. Conflict in each of these regions has been fueled by resentments stemming from Indonesia's now-abandoned policy of transmigration, through which residents of Java and other heavily crowded islands were re-located to less populated areas. Other contributing factors to the conflict include a lack of resource distribution and real or perceived social inequities in past government policies. A summary of the current humanitarian situation in the more volatile regions of Indonesia is provided below.

NUMBERS AFFECTED AT A GLANCE

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): As of July, the World Food Program (WFP) reports there are more than 1.2 million IDPs throughout Indonesia (an increase of at least 80,000 IDPs since mid-April reporting). This estimated total IDP population includes at least 460,000 IDPs in the Moluccas; more than 193,000 IDPs in Central and East Java (with most originating from Central Kalimantan and located on Madura Island); approximately 240,000 IDPs in Sulawesi; up to 18,000 IDPs in Aceh and more than 44,000 Acehnese IDPs in other areas of North Sumatra; over 16,000 IDPs in Irian Jaya; and an estimated 100,000 East Timorese refugees in West Timor.

Total FY 2001 USAID Assistance to Indonesia Complex Emergency..... \$11,421,270

CURRENT SITUATION

General

Government of Indonesia (GOI) Power Shift. On July 23, the People's Consultative Assembly inaugurated Vice President Megawati Soekarnoputri as the fifth president of the Republic of Indonesia. Hamsah Haz of the Islamic United Development Party was subsequently elected Vice President on July 26. The new President is believed to have closer relations to the military than her predecessor; therefore, many observers believe that harsher crackdowns on separatist movements in Aceh and Irian Jaya are likely. President Abdurrahman Wahid's forced departure from office did not result in significant violence.

Moluccas

Security Situation. Sectarian conflict began in January 1999, leading to the substantial dislocation of populations in the Moluccas and the issuance of a "state of civil emergency" for the region. Since 1999, clashes between Christian and Muslim populations in the Moluccas have resulted in at least 4,000 deaths, hundreds of thousands displaced, and the widespread destruction of homes, shops, places of worship, and public buildings. Particularly hard hit have been Ambon (in Maluku Province) and Halmahera (North Maluku Province), where living conditions have deteriorated and public services, such as health,

transportation, education, and water/sanitation, have been severely disrupted. There has been a general decline in tensions in North Maluku in recent months. However, Maluku Province has experienced a sharp increase in attacks during the same period, especially on Ambon, Buru, and Seram islands.

Humanitarian Situation. More than 460,000 IDPs remain sheltered in IDP camps, public buildings, or with local populations. Many IDPs continue to live in precarious and often insecure conditions. However, most of the immediate needs of the IDPs, including food, shelter, and basic health services, are being met by humanitarian organizations or through local resources.

Kalimantan

Security Situation. Kalimantan has experienced several decades of civil unrest. This unrest has resulted largely from resentment by the indigenous population of persons resettled in Kalimantan under the former transmigration policies of the central government. Economic competition and ethnic discrimination have contributed to the tensions between indigenous populations and settlers. Much resentment also stems from the extraction of logging and mining resources by multi-national companies with little perceived benefit to the local population. In the past, several revolts, led by the indigenous population, have resulted in the displacement of thousands of people, hundreds of deaths, and human rights abuses.

The escalation of violence during March/April 2001, when indigenous Dayaks attacked Madurese migrants in Central Kalimantan, caused a sudden influx of approximately 58,000 Madurese IDPs to West Kalimantan and 125,000 Madurese IDPs to Madura Island and other parts of Java. The People's Congress of Central Kalimantan has recommended that the Madurese wait between 5-25 years before returning to Central Kalimantan.

Tension increased again during late June in Pontianak, West Kalimantan, when ethnic Dayak and Malay communities called for the forced resettlement of Madurese residents from Pontianak. As a result of the violence and protests, the GOI resettled approximately 7,000 people nearby Pontianak and deployed GOI troops to the area to maintain order. Local authorities have told Madurese IDPs residing in Pontianak that they must depart by December.

Humanitarian Situation. Humanitarian organizations, the local community, and the local government are meeting the immediate humanitarian needs of the new arrivals (including water/sanitation, health, food security, basic shelter, and hygiene needs).

Sulawesi

Security Situation. Since December 1998, Central Sulawesi has experienced sectarian conflict. During April 2000, civil unrest in the region resulted in destruction or damage to more than 5,000 homes and public buildings, an estimated 250 deaths, and approximately 70,000 people displaced in the areas of Poso and Tentena.

Both Christian and Muslim militias, including those from outside Sulawesi, have been implicated in the violence. In June/July 2001, following the upholding of death sentences for three Christian militia leaders convicted of instigating the April 2000 riots, a period of relative calm was broken in Poso when attacks on villages in the surrounding area were renewed. In one attack, 18 people were killed, including women and children. Houses, temporary barracks, and mosques were burned, resulting in a new round of displacement.

Humanitarian Situation. Sulawesi remains host to more than 240,000 IDPs, generated by sporadic violence within Sulawesi and in neighboring provinces. Many are IDPs from North Maluku who have sought shelter in North Sulawesi, bringing with them new tensions between themselves and local residents. Information about the condition and humanitarian needs of IDPs throughout Sulawesi is limited.

Aceh

Security Situation. Since Indonesian independence, Aceh's relationship with the GOI has been strained. This tension has been fueled by anger over alleged GOI

military and police abuses, perceived exploitation of oil and gas reserves in Aceh by the GOI, and limited GOI re-investment in Aceh of profits from the province's natural resources. Since 1999, GAM and the GOI have been engaged in negotiations over prospects for autonomy. A Humanitarian Pause, beginning in June 2000, led to a notable decrease in violence. However, since early 2001, the conflict has escalated, resulting in increased displacement within Aceh and to neighboring North Sumatra.

On August 9, 2001, President Megawati signed a decree giving special autonomy to Aceh Province, including the right to impose Sharia law, establish a Muslim court, and receive an increase in royalties from the sale of the province's natural resources. The GAM is not likely to accept autonomy in place of independence; therefore, the passage of the bill is not expected to curb separatist violence. Peace talks between the GOI and GAM have stalled and ended with no agreement on a proposal to establish a committee to supervise cease-fires.

Humanitarian Situation. The humanitarian situation in Aceh continues to deteriorate. According to the U.N., approximately 18,000 IDPs are displaced within Aceh and at least 44,000 IDPs from Aceh have moved to locations in North Sumatra. Media reports indicate that more than 1,000 people have been killed in Aceh this year. Many IDPs, most of whose houses have been damaged or destroyed, continue to live in scattered camps while some have sought refuge in the jungle or other remote areas. Many of the IDPs do not have access to their former livelihoods.

West Timor

Security Situation. Three U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) staff members were killed in Atambua by militia members and their supporters on September 6, 2000, resulting in the cessation of U.N. activities in West Timor. The U.N. has stated it will not return international staff members to West Timor until the U.N. Security Council deems the security situation satisfactory. From July 8-14, the U.N. Office for Security Coordination (UNSECOORD) conducted an assessment of the security situation in West Timor. The assessment team recommended the preparation of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the U.N. and the GOI to delineate security responsibilities and define security measures that need to be in place before the U.N. will resume operations in West Timor. According to the U.N., once the MOU is signed, the phase V security level in West Timor is likely to be decreased to level IV, with the exception of Belu District.

Humanitarian Situation. Approximately 50,000-100,000 East Timorese remain displaced in squalid camps or in villages in West Timor, following the

aftermath of the 1999 independence referendum in East Timor and ensuing violence. Since October 1999, the U.N. and the International Organization for Migration have assisted in the repatriation of approximately 136,000 IDPs by land, air, or sea.

The provincial government has responded to humanitarian needs with some assistance, but this support has not been sufficient to fully meet basic needs. Due to security concerns, including the presence of militia members among the displaced population, international humanitarian assistance for East Timorese in West Timor has been minimal since the pull-out of U.N. staff.

Irian Jaya (West Papua)

Security Situation. Pro-independence activities by organizations such as the Free Papua Movement and violent confrontations with the military have become increasingly prominent in Irian Jaya. This has led to the displacement of thousands of people. The pro-independence movement continues to gain strength, fueled by perceived abuses by GOI forces and lack of local control over natural resources.

Humanitarian Situation. According to the U.N., more than 16,000 people remain displaced in Irian Jaya and in IDP camps in Sorong, including those displaced as a result of conflict within Irian Jaya and influxes of IDPs from other regions.

U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG) HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN FY 2001

On October 13, 2000, U.S. Ambassador Robert Gelbard renewed the disaster declaration for the ongoing complex emergency in Indonesia. In renewing the disaster declaration, which was originally issued in May 1999, Ambassador Gelbard cited the continuing political and economic crises and violent conflicts that continue to generate widespread population displacement and humanitarian need.

In response to the FY 1999-2001 disaster declarations, USAID/OFDA has monitored developments in volatile provinces, conducted assessments in areas where the humanitarian situation has been most dire, and deployed emergency relief assistance where needed and appropriate.

In September 2000, USAID/OFDA posted an Emergency Disaster Response Coordinator (EDRC) in Jakarta to assist USAID/Jakarta in the monitoring of humanitarian needs in Indonesia and to coordinate USAID/OFDA emergency assistance to disaster-affected areas.

Insecurity and violence continue to hamper humanitarian relief efforts and the ability of the USG to provide assistance in many regions of Indonesia.

In order to better meet the humanitarian needs of IDPs throughout Indonesia, USAID/OFDA and the Australian Agency for International Development are co-funding a comprehensive country-wide assessment of IDPs in Indonesia, led by the World Food Program (WFP), with participation of international organizations (IOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the GOI.

USAID/OFDA Assistance

World Vision International (WVI) – provided basic shelter and essential household items to IDPs in Madura \$218,404
WVI – provided hygiene kits to IDPs in Madura \$254,000
(International Medical Corps) IMC – provided medical, trauma, and water/sanitation interventions to IDPs in Madura \$302,600
IMC – provided water and health services to IDPs in West Kalimantan \$200,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC) – expanded water and sanitation facilities and provided relief items in Aceh \$200,000
IMC – provided water and sanitation assistance to IDPs in North Sulawesi Province \$25,000
IRC – provided basic shelter materials to IDPs in North Sulawesi Province..... \$25,000
CARE International – provided shelter materials, seeds, and agricultural tools to IDPs in Central Sulawesi \$546,800
WVI – provided hygiene supplies and fishing equipment and assisted with community rehabilitation in North Maluku..... \$452,500
Action Contre La Faim (ACF) – provided hygiene items, seeds and tools, shelter materials, and fishing equipment to IDPs in Maluku and North Maluku Provinces \$780,000
IMC – provided primary health services to IDPs and conflict-affected communities in North Maluku \$780,680
Mercy Corps International (MCI) – funded quick impact projects, focusing on the shelter and water/sanitation sectors, through local NGOs in Ambon, Maluku Province..... \$1,532,748
WFP – conducted an assessment of IDP livelihoods throughout Indonesia \$75,000

Total USAID/OFDA \$5,392,732

USAID/Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) Assistance

USAID/OTI is providing assistance through over 150 grants in Indonesia during FY 2001. Areas of assistance include programs in strengthening civil society, civil/military relations, community stabilization, governance, and media.

Total USAID/OTI\$3,270,118

USAID/Jakarta/Office of Population, Health and Nutrition (PHN) Assistance

ACF – provided supplemental feeding to IDPs located in the Moluccas \$350,000
WVI – conducted supplemental and therapeutic feedings to IDPs located in North Maluku, West Kalimantan, and Madura..... \$288,420
Save the Children Foundation – provided psycho-social activities to returnees in Aceh..... \$1,500,000
Columbia University – funding in support of a Public Health in Complex Emergencies workshop \$120,000
U.N. World Health Organization – conducted polio vaccinations in the Moluccas, Irian Jaya, Aceh, and West Timor..... \$500,000

Total USAID/Jakarta/PHN\$2,758,420

USAID/Food For Peace Assistance

To date, no emergency assistance to report for FY 2001.

U.S. Department of State’s Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) Assistance

In FY 2001, State/PRM is providing approximately \$2 million in regional assistance in support of refugee reintegration programs and emergency relief activities in Indonesia through IOs, including the UNHCR and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Total State/PRM\$2,000,000

Department of Defense Assistance

To date, no emergency assistance to report for FY 2001.

**TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
.....\$13,421,270**

Roger Winter
Director
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

USAID/OFDA bulletins can be obtained from the USAID web site at
http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/situation.html

